

# FRAME-UP DEFEATS WILLS

## COLLEGE MEN AT HOME OF DOUGLASS

Over 300 Delegates Attend  
Alpha Phi Alpha  
Convention

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—No more inspiring occasion has occurred throughout the history of Negro college life than the record-breaking 14th Annual Convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity held during the days, December 27th to 31st, 1921, inclusive, at Baltimore, Maryland, to which over three hundred Negro college men from all parts of the United States came as representatives from 38 chapters of the Fraternity located at 60 of the largest colleges and universities in America. The inspiration of this epoch-making occasion was increased by the presence of the 100 or more college women who accompanied many of the members of the Fraternity to the Convention. From the opening day of the Convention, Tuesday, December 27th, the program of the Fraternity, filled with interesting and notable events, was followed through to its conclusion, Saturday, December 31, at 12 p. m., with a report of successful results for the year and a pledge to greater efforts in uplift and service as the new year was ushered in.

**300 Delegates at Opening Session**  
The opening session of the Convention was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at its Baltimore headquarters, 1619 Druid Hill avenue, with over three hundred college men from the various colleges and universities throughout the United States in attendance, under the direction of its national officers: Simeon S. Booker, President, of Baltimore; Elmer J. Cheeks, Vice-President, of Cleveland; Norman L. McGhee, Secretary, of Washington; Dr. Homer Cooper, Treasurer, of Chicago; and Carl J. Murphy, Editor, of Baltimore. Among the colleges and universities represented at the Convention were: Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Howard University, Virginia Union University, University of Michigan, Chicago University, Syracuse University, Wilberforce University, University of Pittsburgh, Western Reserve, Ohio State University, University of Minnesota, Lincoln University, Temple University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Illinois, University of Kansas, Ohio University, Meharry Medical College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Cincinnati, Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Talladega College, Brown University, University of Southern California and Northwestern University.

**Impressive Ceremonies at Douglass Home**  
On the second day of the Convention, the full delegation made a pilgrimage to the home of Frederick Douglass in Anacostia, D. C. Arrangements had been made for special cars over the Pennsylvania lines to take the delegates to Washington, where they were met by a train of buses which conveyed them to the Douglass home to witness the ceremonies of the Fraternity in connection with its pilgrimage in honor of the great statesman, Frederick Douglass. Perhaps the most impressive ceremonies ever held by a group in honor of one of

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## MITCHELL MADE D. C. MASNIC MASTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Jesse Mitchell was elected Grand Master of the Masons of the District of Columbia at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held here last week. He has been a Mason for 14 years, and has held many important offices in the fraternity.

## MARINES GUILTY OF SLAYING NIGARAGUANS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 7.—The American marines who have been on trial before a naval tribunal composed of officers from the United States cruiser Galveston, in connection with a clash here with the Nicaraguan police, have been found guilty of the slaying of three Nicaraguan policemen. They have been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

## JIM CROW LAW UNENFORCEABLE, SAYS U. S. COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A case of vital importance to the colored people of the United States was decided Thursday by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia when Chief Justice Walter McCoy ruled that the jim-crow law of Maryland, which makes it a crime for colored passengers to ride in the same part of a railroad train or electric car as white passengers, was unconstitutional and void as applied to interstate colored passengers. The court further held that a so-called "regulation" promulgated by a railway company, segregating white and colored passengers, was unenforceable, and directed a jury of twelve white men to return a verdict in favor of two colored men who had been evicted from a car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway Company because they had refused to occupy rear seats when directed to do so by the conductor.

The evicted passengers were Frederick V. Brooks and William A. Waller, colored business men residing in Kenilworth, D. C. On August 6, 1917, they were evicted from electric car of the W. B. & A. at Best Gate, Md.

As a result of the eviction from the train, Brooks and Waller were compelled to spend the night in a partly enclosed station of the railway at Best Gate, and the exposure caused them to become slightly ill.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict against the railway company for \$1,000, each plaintiff being awarded \$500.

Brooks and Waller were represented in the case by attorneys Jas. J. O'Leary and Raymond Nendecker, with offices in the Fendall Building, this city. Attorney Robert H. Miller was also counsel for the plaintiffs.

From the date of the verdict the defendant has five days in which to make a motion for a new trial, and in the event that such motion is overruled, may appeal the case to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In case the Court of Appeals affirms the lower court, the railway may then seek to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

As the matter now stands, however, colored people riding from the District of Columbia to points in, or through, States having segregation laws, cannot be segregated under such State laws; and the same is true of interstate colored passengers coming into the District from points outside of Washington.

## Exposure Of Murder Farm Cruses Prison Reform In South

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The system of prison reform which is sweeping throughout the entire west and eastern sections of the country is likewise being felt here in movements being advanced by various women's organizations and other philanthropic societies for the betterment of prisoners.

The work is of a general nature and includes, among other things, the abolishment of the farming out of convicts to farmers throughout the entire South. It was from this system that the famous developments in the notorious Williams "murder-barn and peonage cases" became a reality.

The Williams' case, in which 13 colored peons were found murdered; the bodies of some chained together in a muddy creek and others buried in shallow graves stirred the entire country, and led to the disclosures of the deplorable "prison system" which has enveloped the southern criminal for years. Williams was convicted and sentenced to life, while his three sons are even now fugitives of justice.

The discoveries have, to a great extent, led to the increased activities which have marked the prison reform movement throughout the entire South, and which, in time, is bound to lead to a more modernized and educational form of prison life.

**EX-SOLDIER, OUT OF  
WORK, ASKS JAIL**  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Arthur Newton, an ex-soldier appeared before a police magistrate here and made a unique appeal. He told the judge that he was out of employment and funds, and asked to "be sent somewhere."

Evidently impressed by the ex-soldier's earnestness, the judge consented to allow him to spend three months in the house of correction.

## MOBS BURNED WE MUST AID 9 MEN IN YEAR 1921 HAITI, SAYS McCORMICK

Lynching Record For 1921 Is  
Two Less Than In  
Year 1920

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public lynching statistics for the year, 1921, showing that 63 persons had met their death at the hands of mobs, and of the victims, four were publicly burned to death, five being burned after death, in the United States. This is a decrease of two from the 65 lynchings of 1920.

Two of the lynching victims in Mississippi and Georgia respectively, were women, and six of the men were white. Georgia and Mississippi head the list of states with 13 lynchings each, Texas and Arkansas follow with six lynchings each, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina have five lynchings each, and North Carolina follows with four. All the lynchings of the year were in Southern States.

In only 19 out of the 63 lynchings was assault upon a woman alleged as a motive, in five cases the offense of the victim is unknown and among the causes for others of the lynchings are: Aiding escape of another (four lynchings); writing note to a white woman; relative of a man lynched (two victims); shot by posse in search for another man; shooting white man (four lynchings); shooting at officer; murder (18 lynchings). Black People Can Aid Haiti.

## REFUSAL TO ESCAPE MAY GAIN FREEDOM FOR ELAINE FARMERS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—Freedom may be in store for the six Elaine riot prisoners who refused to make a dash for freedom when given an opportunity by Tom Slaughter, notorious bandit and gunman who made his escape several days ago.

New efforts are being made for their liberation on account of their refusal to break jail.

According to reports, Slaughter, who was being held under sentence of death, offered a special invitation to the six alleged rioters, who were the principal figures in the series of race riots which occurred during October, 1919.

When, however, they refused to go, they were locked up with the remainder of the convicts.

The six prisoners of the Elaine riots who refused to escape when offered their chance during the delivery by Slaughter have been under sentence of death since December, 1919. They have been saved up to the present time by extended legal action and their cases have been fought through every court to the Supreme Court of the United States, before which they are now to be heard.

They were among the large number of men implicated in the Elaine riots in which many persons lost their lives when widespread disturbances over landlord and tenant problems occasioned physical clashes.

## Congressmen Oppose Equality Restaurants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Considerable amusement has been aroused here by the protest made by Representative Ashwell, of Louisiana. The Southerner has made a protest against permitting Black men to eat in the restaurant of the House of Representatives.

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## Urge Kansas Doctor As Minister To Haiti

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Kansas Republican leaders have recommended to President Harding the appointment of Dr. C. M. Moats, a physician of Fort Leavenworth, as next United States minister to Haiti.

The appointment was urged by Senator Curtis, Representative Tinchner, and David Mulvane.

President Harding informed them that there was immediate prospect of naming a Haitian minister.

## FRAMED



## Bullets Rout Threw Wife Dancers At Into Fire, Al Tearney's Is Charge

The first serious disorder to occur in a South Side cabaret since the inauguration of Chief Fitzmorris' booze war took place in Al Tearney's jim crow jazz palace, 35th St. and Calumet Ave., Monday night. A moonshine crazed white man invaded the dance floor and shot a dancer without provocation.

Throughout the holidays South Side cabarets have been particularly free from police interference. Little or no disorder has occurred, and there have been few complaints. Al Tearney's cabaret, known throughout the district for its jim crow policies, has catered only to white trade because of the implication that mixed trade would create disorder.

Charles Strauss, white, 1601 Spaulding Ave., was shot through the cheek by Frank Ray, also white, of New York. Ray was drunk. He said he thought Strauss was making faces at him.

This makes the third shooting at Al Tearney's recently. The other two were fatal. A policeman in front of the cafe shot and killed a patron who attempted to prevent the policeman's beating a woman.

Some time later a waiter was mysteriously killed, the evidence concealed, and the slayer exonerated.

## STRIKE LEADER IS JAILED IN K. G.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—George W. Reed, leader of the packing plant strikers in Kansas City, has been arrested on a state warrant, charging assault with a deadly weapon.

## CROWD JEERS AT DECISION OF REFEREE

Attempt Is Seen To Prevent  
Match Between Wills and  
Dempsey

(By Special Correspondent)  
PORTLAND, ORE., Jan. 2.—One of the rawest frame-ups in ring history has probably robbed Harry Wills of any chance ever to meet Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight championship of the world.

With still ten seconds to go in the first round of a scheduled ten-round fight, "Big" Bill Tate, of Chicago, was declared winner over Harry Wills after Wills had knocked him out with a clean right hook to the jaw.

Fully 5,000 people jammed into the Milwaukee arena to see the two men decide who would battle Dempsey for heavyweight honors. For fully thirty minutes after it had been announced that Wills had lost the fight on a foul, the crowd was non-plussed, and refused to leave the arena, having seen nothing to indicate a foul. When it finally became clear that the fight was over, and the truth began to dawn upon the thousands of fans gathered at the ringside, a mighty howl went up, and the big crowd was in an ugly mood. Men and women were up on chairs, tables and boxes, calling Tate a coward, and booing the officials.

**Really Was Elimination Fight**  
It had been announced prior to the fight that it was to be an elimination bout, and that one or the other of the two would be definitely eliminated as a championship contender.

It now appears that this was the literal truth, and that Harry Wills was the man scheduled to be eliminated. It has leaked out in boxing circles that the affair was carefully framed before the fighters entered the ring. The writer is reliably informed that it was planned to let the fight go at least eight rounds. At the end of eight rounds Tate was to be declared winner on a technical foul. Thus Harry Wills was to be eliminated from the field, and Dempsey was to be relieved of embarrassment. If Wills could not whip Tate, the public could no longer demand that Dempsey fight him.

**Dope Goes Wrong**  
Close followers of the fighting game knew that Tate did not have a ghost of a chance to defeat Wills, but it never occurred to participants that Wills would attempt to knock Tate out in the first round. When the knockout blow came, however, fearing that Tate would not revive in ten seconds and continue the fight, the officials called the foul, determined not to be outdone.

**Terrific Blow Fells Tate**  
Wills leaped at Tate like lightning and struck him a clean blow to the jaw. Tate fell like a brick wall. His legs flew from under him, and his shoulders hit the mat first. Referee Tom Louitt and Kid Howard, Tate's manager, picked him up and carried him to his corner. Louitt then raised Tate's right hand, a sign of victory. Tate and Howard then left the ring and started for their dressing rooms. Wills was sitting in his corner with a puzzled expression on his face, wondering what was going on.

Even the announcer failed to get the drift when he entered the ring and shouted that Wills was ready to go on with the fight. In the meantime the crowd was in a hubbub, demanding an explanation of what was going on. Realizing their predicament, the officials began a canvass among themselves as to who would make the announcement of the supposed foul. Nobody had nerve to face the crowd, which finally drifted out of the arena.

**Louitt Makes Statement**  
After the fight Referee Louitt told a group of newspaper men that he had called a foul on Wills because he hit Tate while coming out of a clinch. He said he had warned both men not to fight in the clinch, and that at the time of the blow the fighters were in a clinch, only breaking after he had ordered them three times. Just as they broke, he says, Wills shot the right to Tate's jaw.

Louitt's version, however, is at variance with the opinion of all who saw the fight to whom the writer has talked. There had been clinching during the round, but when Wills delivered the fatal blow, it is the consensus of opinion that he hit leaping toward him, and not breaking from him, as he would have had to do had he hit him in a clinch.

**Wills Still in Dark**  
In a conversation with Wills after he had gone to his dressing room, he said he still was unable to explain the trend of affairs. He said he had no idea why the fight was stopped, and was as much surprised as the crowd when the referee held up Tate's arm as a sign of victory.

In the meantime the receipts are being held pending a review of the affair by the boxing commission.